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JUNE 5.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-two members present.

A paper entitled "Additional Notes on *Bassaricyon Gabbii*," by Joel Asaph Allen, was presented for publication.

JUNE 12.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-four members present.

The deaths of Amable J. Brazier, member, and Philip P. Carpenter, correspondent, were announced.

Remarks on some Parasitic Infusoria.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that most of the known parasitic infusoria possessed a mouth, as in those which lived free in the waters. Such is the case with the species of *Balantidium* found in the intestinal canal of man, the hog, and various batrachians; of *Nyctotherus*, found in the intestine of frogs, several insects and myriapods; and the *Conchophthirus anodontæ*, often found abundantly on the branchiæ and palpi of our *Anodon fluviatilis*.

Other parasitic infusoria are not only devoid of an intestinal canal as characteristic of their class, but have no mouth, and, like the tapeworms and Echinorhynchi, absorb nourishment through the exterior surface of the body. Such is the case with the genus *Anoplophrya* of Stein, typified by the *Anoplophrya lumbrici*, found in the intestine of our common earthworms, as well as in those of Europe. Prof. Leidy had also detected the same species in the little wood-worm, *Enchytræus socialis*, and had found two other species, formerly described by him under the names of *Leucophrys clavata* and *Leucophrys cochleariformis*, in the intestine of *Lumbriculus limosus* and *L. tenuis*.

Recently in dissecting the fresh-water snail, *Paludina decisa*, while examining the branchiæ he observed several individuals of an *Anoplophrya* moving actively, as if in antagonism with the ciliary motion of the branchial plates. Seeking the source of the little creatures he found that they came from the rectum of the *Paludina*. In examining other individuals of this snail he observed that some were free, others were infested with few, and some with multitudes of the infusorian. In several instances the *Anoplophryæ* were so abundant as to resemble in their crowded condition

a mass of writhing worms, actually distending the portion of the intestine they occupied. The species appears to be an undescribed one, and is interesting from its comparatively large size. It was named and described as follows:—

ANOPLOPHRYA VERMICULARIS.—Body cylindrical, slightly tapering posteriorly, rounded at the extremities, or subacute behind; flattened at the anterior extremity; translucent white, finely striated longitudinally, uniformly clothed with short cilia; internally finely granular, with a longitudinal cylindrical nucleus occupying nearly the length of the axis, and with from twenty to thirty contractile vesicles, mostly arranged in one, but often in two longitudinal series. Length from two-fifths to one-half a millimetre; breadth in front .044 to .048 mm., behind .032 to .04 mm.

Besides the movements of progression induced by the cilia, the animal wriggles in a sigmoid manner and even doubles on itself. The contractile vesicles may contract more or less successively to mere points, but apparently at no time entirely disappear, and they may enlarge to double their usual size. The axial nucleus is at first barely perceptible, but becomes very obvious as the animal approaches dissolution.

Incidentally Prof. Leidy also stated that *Aspidogaster conchicola*, so common in the pericardium of *Anodonta* and *Unio*, he had also found in one instance in the oviduct of *Paludina decisa*.

JUNE 19.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Nineteen members present.

Remarks on the Seventeen-year Locust, the Hessian Fly, and a Chelifer.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that he had returned last evening from a short visit to Easton. He stated that the Seventeen-year Locust, *Cicada septendecim*, had made its appearance in the vicinity of that town. He further stated that the wheat in the same locality was seriously affected by the Hessian Fly, *Cecidomyia destructor*, which has now passed into the puparium stage. In one field examined half the crop was destroyed by the insect. He further remarked that his little daughter brought to him an Elater, *Alaus oculatus*, and, on her account professing to attach some interest to a common insect, in examining it with more than usual attention, he was surprised to find concealed beneath the elytra six Chelifers. He was not aware whether the Elater was commonly infested in this manner. In another specimen subsequently found, there were no Chelifers. The Book-scorpion, *C. museorum*, appears not to be common with us, as he rarely met with it. He had occasionally met with another species, perhaps